FALL STOCK COMING IN EVERY DAY.

In a few days we will be able to give every one a grand view of what we have to offer in Fall and Winter Stock.

Meanwhile we will sell to-morrow specially fine Black Cheviot Sack and Frock Suits, all wool, worth \$12, at only

\$8.90.

Our stock of Fall Overcoats now on display. Come and see what we offer at prices ranging from \$5 to \$20. prices.

ORIGINAL EAGLE

5 & 7 West Washington St.

TO THE TRADE:

RUBBER SHOE CO., on application.

McKEE & CO., Wholesale Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, 93 and 95 South Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

"M. & D." WROUGHT STEEL RANGES

For Gas, Coal or Wood. Family, Hotel and Boarding-house sizes.
Call and see this splendid Range, and procure list of references.
WOOD AND SLATE MANTELS. Natural-gas and Gasoline

the past six weeks, an unprecedented sale.

Every smoker that has tried the Da' Costa will cheerfully tell you that it beats three-fourths of the 10c cigars sold.

INDIANAPOLIS DRUG CO.,

Chicago & St. Louis. BIG AROUTE.

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS

ST. LOUIS, MO. ON ACCOUNT OF THE GRAND EXPOSITION Veiled Prophets' Parade

ST. LOUIS FAIR. Round-trip tickets will be sold at Indianapolis every Monday and Thursday, from Sept, S to Oct. 15, at one and one third fare for the round trip, with 250 for admission; good returning for five days from date

Also, from Oct. 3 to 10, inclusive, tickets will be sold at half fare, with 50c for admission; good returnmg until the 12th of October. Special train via the "Big Four" Route will leave 8t Louis, Oct. 6, at 11 p. m., after the procession of the Valleto PROPHETS, and run through to In-For tickets and full information call at Big Four offices, No. 1 East Washington street, No. 138 South Illinois street and Union Station, Indianapolis, H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

AFTER DINNER FOR

CINCINNATI

Leaves Union Station, - VIA --

C., H. & D. R. R.

At 2:21 p. m.,

ARRIVING THERE AT 5.30 P. M.

Parlor Car on this Train. A

For further information call at C., H. & D. Ticket Office, corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue, at 134 South Illinois street and Union Station. H. J. RHEIN. General Agent.

WAGON WHEAT We will to-day pay 95 cents.

ACME MILLING CO., 352 West Washington St.

SYLVESTER AND LILLIE.

He Answered Her Advertisement, Letters Followed and a Happy Marriage Resulted.

Special to the Indianapoits Journal. FRANKFORT, Ind., Sept. 3 .- Sylvester Davis, a well-to-do young man of Hillisburg, this county, has just won a wife in a novel way. Ten months ago he answered the advertisement of Miss Lillie Elliott in a Cincinnati paper asking for a correspondent. Afterdan exchange of numerous letters young Davis's proposal of marriage was accepted by Miss Elliott, and on Thursday of last week he left for Cincinnati to claim his bride. On his arrival there he found a pretty young woman to welcome bim into the Elliott home. A wedding followed, and now Mr. and Mrs. Davis, with Mamma Elliott, are snuggely ensconsed in their Hillisburg home. Mrs. Davis is said to be a woman of considerable wealth.

SAW MYRIADS OF FAIRIES.

Old Crow's "Fairy" Tale Concerning His Visit to the Indian Messiah in Nevada.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Sept. 3 .- Old Crow, the Cheyenne chief who went to Pine Ridge agency a few weeks ago in search of the Messiah, returned yesterday and is now engaged in detailing to his red brethren on Four Mile creek the wonderful things be saw. Old Crow also visited Walker's lake, Nevada, at which place he saw myriads of fairies who were the recognized children of Christ. He reports all the Indians in that region as dancing and declares that he will return to Walker's lake in a week or two and persuade Christ to come here with him. His influence with the Indians here is rapidly increasing and he now has a large an wider of followers.

Cool; fair weather.

Cold Wave a Comin'

PROVIDE YOURSELF with a Fall Overcoat. We are showing

53 DIFFERENT STYLES in Kerseys, Meltons, Cheviots, Cas-

simeres, etc.

OUR LARGE OUTLET justifies us in carrying immense stocks and in offering values that cannot be found elsewhere in the city.

Hats and Caps. Fall wear. Low OUR \$2.85 Boys' Knee-pant Suits are unusual bargains.

We will send Illustrated Catalogue and Price-List of BOSTON

WM. H. BENNETT, 38 South Meridian Street.

INDICATIONS (For the next five years),

Are that the Da' Costa Cigars will have the greatest sale on record for a 5c cigar, having had, in

Remember, Da' Costa is the winner. Trade supplied by the

21, 23, 25 East Maryland St.

THE WRECK ON THE AIR-LINE.

Revised List of the Killed-Nine Dead and

Three Others Likely to Die at Any Time. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. NEW ALBANY, Ind., Sept. 3 .- A telegram from Tell City gives the following revised list of those killed in the Air-line wreck

near that place last Monday: MISS EMMA NEIMER. Fulda, Ind. EMMA SCHUCH, Tell City. NORMA GNAU, Troy. MRS. JOHN GNAU, Troy. IRWIN GNAU, aged four years. Troy.
MURAL DURBIN, nine years Hawesville, Ky.
MARY DURBIN, tive years, nawesville, Kv.
MRS. CATHERINE NEWMAN, Hawesville,

Ky. PETER GAESSER, Tell City. Mrs. Emma Charnier, of Tell City, was barely alive at noon to-day. She was badly burned about the hips and suffering from inhalation of steam. There hopes of her recovery are Mrs. Henry Bader, of Tell City, is also lying at the point of death, her injuries consisting of the most painful burns about the abdomen. Arthur Kreck, also of Tell City, whose injuries are internal, has not been conscious since he

was taken from the wreck, and his death is looked for at any minute. The sensational story told by engineer App about his having narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of the infuriated citizens is indignantly denied by the people of Tell City. The grand jury is making a thorough examination of the causes of the wreck with a view to placing the blame where it belongs. The people are severe in their criticisms of the conductor for putting the passenger coach between the engine and three heavily loaded freight cars, for the two freight cars at the end of the train, where the passenger coac should have been placed, were not injured.

MR. GOULD FOUND HEALTH.

Much Benefited by His Stay in Colorado and Idaho-Would Not Talk Business.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Sept. 3 .- Mr. Jay Gould and his two daughters, Helen and Annie, and two younger sons, Dr. J. P. Munn and S. H. H. Clark, general manager of the Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific railroads, and his family, arrived here to-night from Colorado, on a special train. Mr. Gould and his family remained in their private car at the depot. The latter was coupled to the east-bound Big Four train. and will proceed over the Lake Shore and

New York Central to New York, arriving there on Saturday morning. Mr. Gould's appearance is much better than dispatches from the West have indicated. He said that he had gone to the West on the advice of his physicians to secure much-needed rest, which he had obtained during his seven weeks' stay in Idaho and Colorado. He had seen but very few newspapers, but he was well aware of the Wall-street reports concerning the Union Pacific, as well as the later rumors about the Missouri Pacific swallowing up the Denver & Rio Grande. But Mr. Gould did not care to say anything about business affairs. He would reach New York by the end of the week, and would give his attention to these matters then. General Manager Clark was more talkative. Regarding the published reports of the purchase of the Denver & Rio Grande, he said they were fabrications, pure and simple, and as to the relinquishment of the Union Pacific.

Stimulating the Inflow of Gold.

unfounded.

Mr. Clark averred that they were entirely

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.-J. G. Cannon, vicepresident of the Fourth National Bank, confirmed the report this morning that that bank had decided to emulate the example set by the European bankers last fall, and loan money without interest to importers of gold while the gold is in transit, "Our determination to do this," said Mr. Cannon, "is due to a desire to accelerate the movement of gold this way. The European bankers found last fall that the imports of gold by their customers was stimulated by the plan mentioned, and we have decided to get some of the gold back a little earlier than it would come naturally by adopting their plan. It is known that at least one loan of \$1,000,000 has been made by this bank.

The Reed-Birds Will Suffer To-Day. CAPE MAY, N. J., Sept. 3 .- The President leaves here at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning for a day's shooting. Mr. George W. Boyd. of the Pennsylvania Company, will go with him. The Pullman Idlewild is at the Grant-street station ready for the trip, General Sewell is at the cottage this even-

Mrs. McKee and Mrs. Russell Harrison have been busy, to-day, unpacking.

ANOTHER BIG MARKET OPENED

Germany at Last Removes the Restrictions Against American Hog Products.

President Harrison Soon to Issue a Proclamation Notifying the Country that Pork Will Again Be Admitted to the Fatherland.

Secretary Rusk Confident that Corn Will Also Be Given Better Treatment.

Lifting of the Embargo Worth Millions to Our Farmers-Beet-Sugar Production in California-First Lot to Secure Bounty.

THE EMBARGO REMOVED. Germany Will Admit Free Our Pork Products and Farm Produce on Low Duties.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 .- President Harrison will within a few days issue a proclamation covering the arrangement which has been made between this country and Germany concerning American pork. It will be the last chapter in a long controversy over removing the German embargo on American meat products. The embargo has been in operation for about eleven years. Minister Phelps has finally been able to persuade the Germans that the new meat inspection laws are a complete sanitary guarantee, and the further fact that Germany produces about eight-ninths of all the beet-sugar imported into the United States induced Germany to close negotiations favorable to this country. It would have cost the Germans about \$20,000.000 for sugar duties if the retaliation allowed by the McKinley act had been made against them. The President's proclamation will announce the satisfactory settlement of the negotiations on behalf of American pork and will further indicate that free sugar may continue to come from Germany without fear of a discriminatory tariff which the President has the power to proclaim

Secretary Rusk is much elated over the success of the negotiations with Germany. rie says the admission of pork into Germany is the most important step for farmers the government has taken in many years. The Secretary to-day received official notice that the embargo on American pork has been raised. The agreement relative to the admission of pork into Germany was signed at Cape May Point about ten days ago, but at the request of the German government the fact was withheld from the public press until official action could be taken by the home government. The agreement not only provides for the admittance of our pork into Germany, but also affords to the United States the same schedule with reference to our farm products as that enjoyed by Russia. Secretary Rusk is confident that he will soon be able to extend our market for corn by introducing it into Germany for use as an article of food in the place of rye, the crop of which in Germany is this year exceedingly short. To this end he has instructed his corn agent, Col. C. J. Murphy, now in Europe, to proceed at once to Berlin and lay the mat-

ter before the German government. WHAT THE EMBARGO COST US. That the removal of the embargo means millions to Americans may be judged by the following facts and figures: While the German decree of June 25, 1880, in terms excepted ham and bacon from the prohibition, the exports of these products declined from \$3,155,507 in 1881 to \$339,880 in 1882. In the year ended June 30, 1883, the exports were increased to a total of \$1,469,283, but the exports of lard fell about \$140,000. In March, 1883, came the decree excluding bacon and hams, and in the year ended June 30, 1884, the total exports of bacon amounted to \$207,982, and of hams to \$59; in 1886 the same items amounted to \$121,120 and \$22, respectively; in 1887 to \$155.643 and \$65: in 1889 to \$50,680 and \$4,815; in 1890 to \$148,914 and \$12,841. That any American pork, bacon and

hams whatever have found their way into Germany since March 6, 1883, is explained by the fact that such products are admitted into certain ports to be transrted under government regulations and supervision to other sea-going vessels for consumption on ship board. The exports of bacon from the United States to England, not including Scotland or Ireland, in the year ended June 30, 1889, amounted to \$24,408,594, and the exports of hams to 2,690,650. In the year ended June 30, 1890, the figures were: Bacon, \$31,474,291; hams, \$5,236,329. England has never excluded the pork or pork products of the United States. Not only have American farmers been deprived by the arbitrary action of Germany of a market for pork, hams and bacon amounting on the average to at least \$6,000. 000 per annum during the last eight years, but the exclusion of these products has injuriously affected the exports of American lards to that country. In 1881 the exports of lard to Germany amounted to \$8,018,932; in 1882 the amount was \$6,255,827, and in 1883 it shrunk to \$4. 867,142. In 1890 the total was only \$7,815. 481, or less by \$200,000 than it was ten years before. Again, in 1881, the exportation of swine from the United States to Germany had begun, and it bade fair to flourish. In that year the exports amounted to \$28,425; in 1882 the amount was only \$435; in 1887 it was \$159; in 1889 it was \$150, and in 1890 it was nothing. Germany was finally brought to reason by two things. The act of August 30 of last year provides for the most careful and rigid inspection of all live animals and salted pork and bacon for exportation, and authorizes the President, in case any country should unjustly discriminate against the product of the United States, to prohibit the importation into the United States from such country of such products thereof as he may deem proper. These provisions, together with the third section of the tariff act of 1890, relating to reciprocity. placed the United States in a position where it would command respect and fair treatment. The inspection law and regulations are in full force and effect, and Germany and every other country has received official notice of the fact. That country produces about eight-ninths of all the bee sugar imported into the United States, and the importations of that commodity from April 1, 1891, when it became free of duty. to June 30, amounted to \$887,039, against \$6.049,725 in the corresponding period of 1890. On the score of self-interest alone, therefore, Germany has, no doubt, been made to feel that it would be impracticable for her to maintain her policy of exclusion. There is every reason to believe that France will follow the example of Germany before the end of the present year. The removal of the barriers raised by these countries against American products will speedily result in the abandonment of the policy of exclusion by other European

governments which now enforce it.

The Official Order. BERLIN, Sept. 3 .- The Reichsgesellsblatt publishes an order to the effect that the prohibition of the importation of swine pork and sausages of American origin shall no longer be enforced when such live pigs or hog products are furnished with official certificates stating that they have been examined in accordance with American regulations and found free from qualities dangerous to health. The Chancellor has

sent instructions to the proper officials that the order be given immediate effect.

SUGAR FROM BEETS.

Product of Three California Factories Will Reach 5,000,000 Pounds-The First Lot.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The first one hundred pounds of sugar made under the sugarbounty clause of the Mckinly tariff bill were shipped on Aug. 24 from Chino, Cal., to Commissioner of Internal Revenue Mason. The sugar is expected to reach Washington in a few days. It is the product of the Chino-valley Beet-sugar Company, of Chino. The sugar inspector of California has sent to the Internal Revenue Bureau, in a report, the information that the Chinovalley Beet-sugar Company began the production of beet sugar on Aug. 24. It has planted 2,500 acres of beets, and expects to produce 5,000,000 pounds of sugar. The sugar sent to Commissioner Mason will be the first sugar upon which the bounty of 2 cents a pound will be paid.

The inspector also reports that the West-ern Beet-sugar Company, of Watsonville, Cal., will begin the production of beet sugar Sept. 7, and that it has, also, 2,500 acres planted in beets and expects to produce 8,000,000 pounds of sugar. The Alameda Sugar Company, of Alameda, Cal., will begin operations between Sept. 10 and 15, and it estimates its production at 2,000,-

(0) pounds of beet sugar. The sugar inspector for Kansas reports that the Parkinton Sorghum-sugar Company, of Fort Scott, Kan., began operations at its factory Aug. 28, and made considera-ble sorghum, but, as yet, bad not made sug-ar from the sorghum. The inspector states that the Medicine Lodge Sugar Company, of Medicine Lodge, Kan., began operations

on Ang 31. All reports received at the bureau indicate that the production of sugar from beats, sorghum, maple syrup and cane will be up to the original estimates of producers, who filed their applications with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue prior to uly 1, in order to seenre the benefit of the bounty. The bounty was then estimated at about \$10,500,000 per year. The proportion has held good so far as the beat-sngar mann acturers that have been heard from are concerned. The production of sugar from cane, which is the largest source of supply, will not begin until later in the

PUBLIC FINANCES. Changes in the Circulating Medium-Lying Statements Refuted by Secretary Foster. WASHINGTON, Sept. 3,-The Treasury Department monthly statement of changes in the circulation during August past shows a net increase during the month of \$6,108,321. Of the various kinds of money in circulation there was a decrease of \$7,442,310 in gold certificates, \$2,196,128 in United States notes and \$884,677 in gold coin. Silver certificate circulation increased \$10,297,207 during the month, silver treasury notes \$2,064,272, national bank notes \$1,893,935, currency certificates \$1,190,000, subsidiary silver \$791,-204 and standard silver dollars \$394,818. The total circulation of the country on Sept. 1 s placed at \$1,506,131,133, against \$1,436,062,-942 on Sept. 1, 1890, an increase during the

twelve months of \$70,068,191.
The amount of four-and-a-half-per-cent. conds presented for redemption to-day was \$2,199,800, of which \$1,247,700 was received at Washington and \$950,100 at the New York sub-treasury, up to 2:80 P. M. This makes the total presented for redemption to date \$8,687,500. The amount of fourand-a-half per cents continued at 2 per cent. to-day is \$152,250, making the total continued to date \$23,706,250. Of the bonds continued to-day \$70,000 are held by national banks as a basis of circulation, leaving \$1,510,650 four-and-a-half per cents. used by national banks to secure circula-

Secretary Foster made the following statement, this afternoon, in regard to the financial condition of the treasury: "The irresponsible statements published to the effect that the treasury will be practically exhausted by the payment of about \$2,000,000 of four-and-a-half per cents. is best answered by the fact that we had in the treasury yesterday, in excess of the \$100,-000,000 gold reserve, \$117,500,000 of money, with a contingent liability of \$47,000,000, leaving the net cash more than \$60,000,000. As to the \$47,000,000 of cash reserved to cover the contingent hability, if held by a bank, \$40,000,000 of it could be loaped with absolute safety. The best answer to these critics is that the bonds will be paid to-morrow if presented and the strain on the treasury will not be felt. I am entirely satisfied with the result. More than \$25,000,000 of money, for which there is no use in the treasury, will be put into circulation, thereby aiding the business

interests of the country and practically assuring a comfortable money market. In addition to the disbursements made on account of the surrender of four-and-a half-per-cent, bonds the Treasury Department has also paid out so far this month \$4,500,000 on account of pensions, making altogether about \$23,000,000 paid out for pensions since the 1st of July. It is expected that about \$5,000,000 more will be paid out for pensions during the month.

MINOR MATTERS

Louisiana Lottery So Reduced in Business It Can Not Pay What It Promises.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.-Mr. John C. Maynard, the inspector in charge of the New Orleans district, was at the Postoffice Department to-day. He has just come from New Orleans, where he has completed the work on some twenty-five cases against the president of the Louisiana Lottery Company. Mr. Maynard says that the chain of evidence in these cases is complete and that the lottery company will hardly dispute the facts. Mr. Maynard considers that these cases will have an important bearing upon the future of the company. He thinks that the power of the company is broken, and says that the business is reduced to such a point that, although they advertise a capital prize of \$300,000, yet they do not now sell more than the half of any ticket, so that it is impossible for the full capital prize to be drawn.

Fifty Families Driven from Their Homes, WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.-Acting Attorneygeneral Taft has received a telegram from United States Marshal Walker, of the southern district of Alabama, saying that a mob of fifty persons had driven a number of families out of their homes in Choctaw county, Alabama. Most of them fled into Mississippi and left their homes, crops and cattle unguarded. Acting Attorney-general Taft replied to him to-day by telegraph that the facts stated did not constitute in his opinion a case calling for federal interference. He suggested, however, that the matter be reported to the State anthorities for such action as they deem necessary. Stephen B. Eikins for Secretary of War.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.-A Cabinet officer was authority for the statement made today that the President is very seriously considering the name of Hon. Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia, for the Secretaryship of War. In the opinion of the Cabinet officer who spoke, Mr. Elkins will likely be requested to accept the portfolio. It is said that he is not anxious to re-enter public

What We Are Here For. CAPE MAY POINT, N. J., Sept. 3 .- The President to-day appointed Webster Flantgan collector of customs at El Paso, Tex., vice F. P. Clark, resigned.

General Notes

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.-Application papers for the organization of the Second National Bank, at Seymour, with \$50,000 capital, were to-day filed by S. E. Carter and others with the Controller of the Cur-

Hon. Warren G. Sayre, of Wabash, was before the Secretary of the Interior to-day [Continued on Second Page.]

AFRAID OF NATIONAL ISSUES

Bardsley to Be Made the Target of Penn sylvania Democrats This Fall.

Silver and the Tariff to Be Ignored and the Mis doings of a Local Official Charged Against the Republican Party at Large.

Robert E. Wright Named for Auditor-General and A. L. Tilden for Treasurer.

Scurrilous Speech by Chairman Skinner on the "Old Soldier Racket"-State Ticket Nominated by New York Prohibitionists.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS. Bardsley to Be the Issue in the Coming Campaign-Two Candidates Selected. HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 3 .- The ticket nominated by the Democratic State con-

vention to-day was: For Auditor-general-Robert E. Wright, o For State Treasurer-A. L. Tilden, of Erie.

With Robert E. Wright for Auditor-general and A. L. Tilden for State Treasurer, and a platform that will appeal to the party generally, the representatives of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, assembled in convention to-day, feel that they have accomplished something worth exulting over. The proceedings of the convention were characterized by the greatest harmony, and nothing occurred to disturb the programme as outlined in last night's dispatches. Wm. F. Harrity, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, assisted by Attorney-general Hensel and other leaders, conducted the preliminaries so wisely that there was no show of opposition to anything that was on the slate. Allsigns of factions were obliterated, and so far as possible anything that would engender discord was carefully eliminated not only from the platform, but the convention proceedings. Cleveland's name aroused the most enthusiasm, but that of Governor Pattison evoked a demonstration scarcely less hearty. There was a pronounced sentiment in favor of a constitutional convention, pure and simple, but the qualified indorsement declaring for revision of the fundamental law, limited to ballot reform, was gracefully accepted as a compromise. The severe arraignment of the Republican officials for dereliction in the discharge of their important duties is causing considerable comment, but it is regarded as the key-note of the campaign and the signal for more of the same sort of

hot shot. THE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS. The convention met at 10 c'clock this morning, and after the appointment of secretaries H. Willis Bland, of Reading, was chosen temporary chairman. Mr. Bland made a speech in which he glowingly depicted the cutlook for Democratic success. He said, among other things: "The campaign will be fought on local issues; not on national. Nobody doubts that the people of Pennsylvania love the teachings of their own prophet, Grover Cleveland. [Tremendous applause.] His defeat in the last campaign has been more glorious to him than any victory would have been for no thinking man can help feeling that the lessons taught in the Democratic victories all over the country since his defeat are tributes to the grandeur of Grover Cleveland and the principle he so nobly represents. [Applause.] But we are no going into national issues. It is our duty to the people that we turn out the Repub lican vampires who are now prostituting the public offices all over the State. It is a shameful thing that the State Treasurer. Auditor-general, mercantile appraisers and great newspapers of Philadelphia should join in a conspiracy to plunder the treasury. [Applause.] The noble principle of Grover Cleveland, that 'public office is a public trust,' has been ignored, and they have criminally made public office a means of private profit, to the scandal of the good people of the State. The offices must be wrenched from the grasp of the spotlsmen of the Republican party, who have for the last twenty-five years held them through prostitution and abuses. There has been but one Democratic Governor in this State in the last thirty years. It is no disparagement to the eminent men who have filled the offices to say that the Democrat stands peerless among them all, In Robert T Pattison we have a fitting representative of those beautiful, those noble, those eternal ideas of true political faith enunci-[Applause and cheers.]

ated by the great Thomas Jefferson." The business of the convention was then begun. Congressman William Mutchler was made chairman of the committee on resolutions, and a committee to select delegates-at-large to the constitutional convention was appointed. After a recess the committee on permanent organization reported in favor of Hon. George W. Skinner. of Fulton county, for permanent chairman.

AN INSULT TO OLD SOLDIERS. Mr. Skinner was conducted to the platform, from which he made a brief speech, saying: "We have assembled here to-day, I take it, not for the purpose of giving expression to our individual views upon national candidates and questions of national policy, but as representatives of that class of the citizens of the State whose bands are unshackled by bossism and whose manhood must ever rise high above the arts and practices of the mere selfish politician and who now say to us that if we shall deliberate with wisdom to-day and boldly confront the deep and grievous wrongs existing in the high places of the government of the State that the candidates of our choice to-day shall receive their cordial indersement and support. Much as our political opponents might wish it otherwise, the issues of this campaign must be State issues, pure and simple, and none others. The enemy invite us to leave our securely-intrenched position and meet them on the hazardous field of national politics. Shall we do so and win the contempt of the skillful generals who are marshaling the op-

posing forces? "This brings me to the consideration of another feature of the campaign upon which we are entering. It seems that the soldier racket must be again farmed for all that it is worth in order to obscure the real living issue of the campaign. Now, let me say here, with all reverence and respect for the memory of the heroic services and sacrifices (I speak only for myself in saying so, and I speak as one who, for almost four years, shared in all the hardships and dangers of soldier life, in the very forefront of the conflict), and that is, that the manhood of the old soldier, and the lustrous fame of his heroic deeds are to-day and now in gravest peril. Ob, I like to see our old soldiers carry themselves proudly; they faitered not in their duty to their country in the hour of its peril and its need. Yes, I like to see our old soldiers carry themselves proudly, and because of this I dislike to see them becoming suppliants at the shrine of official power, to be made the plaything of an hour by scheming and desiging politicians.'

BARDSLEY TO BE THE ISSUE. At the close of the chairman's speech the committee on resolutions submitted its report. The platform, which consists of twenty-two planks, is devoted almost wholly to State affairs, over half the reso-Intions being on the subject of Bardsley's shortcomings. Only in the preamble is there a hint of the party's position on national topics, as follows:

We, the representatives of the Democracy Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, renew our pledges of devotion to the principles of our party in the country at large, as declared in the platform of the national conventions of 1884 and 1888, and approved in the elections of those | land which has the best of years by a majority of the American people. We | ered a farmer ca didate.

are, as we have always been, in favor of honest and economical administration of public affairs; of limiting expenses and reducing taxation to meet the actual necessities of government; of a sound and stable currency based on gold and silver, coined and circulated in such proportions

as will keep them on a parity; of a reform and revision of the tariff; of liberal but just pension laws, and of all well-considered legislation tend-ing to increase the rewards and lighten the burdens of labor. Then follows an arraignment of the Re-

publican Legislature for its alleged shortcomings. This is followed by twelve "we arraign and condemn" planks on the connection of Republican officials with the defalcation in the office of the city treasurer of Philadelphia. All phases of the question are touched on, the officials being even charged with conspiring with Bardsley to rob the tax-payers. Then comes this about Senator Quay:

We denounce the corrupt and shameless dom-ination of Senator Mathew 8. Quay in the politics of the State, and arraign and condemn the Republican party for its servile acquiescence to the leadership of a man who has utterly failed to defend himself from grave charges against his official conduct and political record.

Governor Pattison is commended, sympathy extended to workingmen and promises made that remedial legislation of all kinds be enacted if the people return a Democratic Legislature. On the ballot question the platform says:

We approve all legislation looking to an honest registry of voters, to the end that every qualified voter may be secured in the exercise of his franchise, and that the lists may be purged of all names not rightly thereon. We believe that the right of free, honest and secret ballot is the right preservative of all political rights. We approve the largest measure of ballot referm, and believe the whole advantages of the Australian ballot system should be insured to the electors of Penn-sylvania. The ballot bill enacted by the last General Assembly was a step in the right direction, but it needs to be supplemented by measures to protect the secrecy of the ballot and to secure re-form in registration. To this end and for these purposes only we favor the assembling of a con-stitutional convention. Each plank of the platform was cheered as it was read, and its adoption was unani-

CANDIDATES AND THEIR SPEECHES. The nomination of candidates for Auditorgeneral and State Treasurer was next begun. Robert E. Wright, of Allentown, and James G. McSparran, of Lancaster, were nominated in eulogistic speeches for the Wright, 372; McSparran, 80; not voting, 9. Mr. Tille, who had nominated McSparran, moved that Wright's nomination be made unanimous, and the motion was carried amid cheering. For State Treasurer A. L. Tilden, of Erie, and Charles W. Raymond. of Middleton, were placed in nomination. The vote resulted. Tilden, 1894; Raymond, 55; McSparran, I. The nomination of Tilden was made unanimous.

The committee to select delegates-at-large to the proposed constitutional convention then presented a list which the convention adopted. The candidates were then brought into the hall. Mr. Wright, in accepting the nomination for Auditor, said: "Never in the history of the country was there exhibited an administration of affairs so universally corrupt as that developed in Pennsylvania within the last six months. Meeting, therefore, as this convention does, in the presence of this overshadowing dishonor, it is but right that, for the time being. it should turn aside from the discussion of current political topics to the more important and pressing questions of clean, honest government. Your platform is a very simple one. It emphasizes the old truths of the Ten Commandments. The injunction 'Thou shalt not steal' is its cardinal. On that plank the impending battle must be fought. We must permit no confusion of the issues when the honor of Pennsylvania is at stake. The discussion of the tariff duties ceased with us when the treasury of Phila-delphia was looted. The silver question lost its interest as the waves from the flood-tide of corruption reached the steps of your State Capitol, and the only reciprocity the people of Pennsylvania could hear of now is that which was exemplified when the doors of the Eastern peniten-

tiary closed upon the disappearing form of Bardsley. Mr. Tilden followed in a short speech. thanking the convention for the honor conferred upon him. He said he preferred to be judged by his future actions rather than words. In response to loud calls State Chairman Kerr made a speech expressing his hearty belief in the ability of the ticket just nominated to sweep everything be-

The convention, at 4:40, with three cheers for the ticket, adjourned without date. NEW YORK PROHIBITIONISTS.

Farmers Nominated for the Principal Office

-Points from the Platform. ALBANY, Sept. 3.-The Prohibition convention assembled for its second day's session this morning. The first business on the programme was the adoption of the platform. It reassirms the principles maintained in the platform adopted by the last national convention; denounces high license; affirms that legislators in this State, both Democratic and Republican, are subject to the control and domination of the liquor interest, and calls for the submission to the voters of the State | the location of the mission. of a prohibitory amendment; favors the appointment of a non-partisan so adjust details of the schedule that the total of import duties shall not exceed the revenue requirements of the government. and duties levied on imported articles of manufacture shall be no higher than are necessary to restore to the home manufacturer whatever equality of conditions he may have lost by reason of the payment of a higher scale of wages in their production: denounces the State Department for assisting American brewers to extend their business in our sister republics of South America: favors the submission to the people of a female suffrage amendment; declares against national banks, and advocates the issue of treasury notes redeemable in gold or silver, and the maintenance of a

metal reserve sufficient for that purpose, and calls for the strict enforcement of the civil-service laws. A resolution that the State committee be authorized to appoint a committee to confer with the Farmers' Alliance with reference to what steps should be taken to conserve the best interests of both organizations was referred to the State committee. The nominating committee reported in favor of the following nominations for the State ticket: Governor, J. W. Bruce, a retired farmer, of Canastola, Madison county; Lientenant-governor, Geo. W. Halleck, prosperous farmer of Suffolk county: Secre tary of State, Wm. E. Booth, of Livingston county; State Treasurer, Francis E. Crawford, of West Chester county: Controller, Wm. W. Smith, of Poughkeepsie; State Engineer and Surveyor, H. P. Forbes, professor in the University of Canton, Lawrence county; Attorney-general, S. E. Crosser, of Buffalo, This ticket was unanimously chosen by the convention.

Congressman Oates and the Alliance. CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—"The Alliance men of Alabama have been calling upon me to resign my seat, but they might just as well be silent for all the good it will do," said Congressman W. C. Oates. "The Alliance organization in two counties in my district -Bullock and Russell-passed resolutions asking me to resign my seat in the House, and in Barbour, Henry and Lee, three other counties in the same district, similar resontions were introduced but voted down In Russell and Bullock counties there are 12,000 voters, and 5,000 of that number are negroes. As only one-third or less of the whites are Alliance men the resolutions do not represent the feeling of the people, and all that Mr. Kolb and his Alliance following is trying to do to injure me will not have any effect. Kolb wants to be Goverpor of Alabama and that is the secret of the movement against me.

Novel Challenge. BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 3.-Colonel Van

Nort, Republican candidate for Governor, was present at a meeting of the Republican State central committee to-day. He is very confident of being elected. He says he will challenge Frank Brown, his Democratic opponent, to joint debate on the stump, and also to plow ten acres of ground, in order show the voters of Maryland which has the best claim to be consid-

TARDY IN PUNISHING RIOTERS

Chinese Officials Backward in Meting Justice to Slayers of Foreigners.

Punishment Inflicted on Only a Few of the Participants in the Wusuch Outrages-Vicums of the Bate of Heathen.

France, Germany and Austria Engaged in Testing Their Armies in the Field.

Kaiser Wilhelm Views the Maneuvers at Gopfritz-Discovery of Value to Surgery-Turkish Officials Dismissed by the Sultan.

OUTRAGES IN CHINA.

What Has Been Done Towards Punishing the

Murderers of Foreign Missionaries. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. &-The steamship Gaelic arrived to-day, twenty-two days from Hong Kong and thirteen days from Yokohama. A Wuchang correspondent, writing to the North China News under date of Aug. 3, says the patience of the foreign population is well nigh worn out at the tardiness shown by the Chinese officials in punishing the perpetrators of the Wusuch outrages. A second lot of oftenders, eight in number, have been convicted of murder, assault and pillage, and sentences of penal servitude for life, banishment for life, and branding on the face or back has been imposed. The Provincial Gazette confirms the report of the appointment of a successor to the deputy prefect. The new deputy is known to be friendly to forsigners, and the arrest of other malfactors was promised.

The correspondent says it is stated that

one of the prominent literary officials of Shanghai was implicated in the issue of incendiary and malicious placards which caused the uprising against the foreguers. The correspondent, summarizing the efforts of the authorities, says Customs Officer Green and Missionary Argent were killed, and Mesdames Boden, Prothero and Warren, with their children, murderonsly assaulted on the of June 5, the head mandarin refusing to send a single man to quell the riot or protect foreigners. From June 5 to June 8 twenty or thirty men were arrested but subsequently all were released except five. Then, after some pressure, five were rearrested. On July 4 two of the murderers were privately executed at Knangchi, On July 6 a subordinate mandarin was removed from office, though not otherwise punished. The authorities then professed to regard the matter as closed, except as to money reparation. After streamons representation his Excellancy Chang Chi Tung, consented to reopen the case. On July 29 three men confessed to murdering Messrs, Green and Argent, two more to beating ladies and looting premises and three to simple looting. On the same day, or hity-four days after the riots, notices were posted for the first time offering rewards for information concerning the rioters. The head mandarin was still sustained in office, though the British consul was promised be should be degraded. The correspondent says the prime incentive to the riots at Wusuch, as elsewhere, were placards against foreigners which had been scattered broadcast. These had been frequently brought to the attention of the authorities prior to the rioting, but at no

time has any one been punished for issuing On July 30 Admiral Belknap, commanding the American squadron, received a telgram from Foo Chow announcing that trouble was feared at that city, and asking that gun-boats be sent there. One of the American cruisers was at once sent. On July 31 Admiral Belknap received a second telegram from Foo Chow stating that the Chinese had posted placards with the words minate the foreigners." The telegram also stated that three thousand Honan soldiers stationed at Foo Chow threatened to join in the uprising. The Russian man-of-war Sivontch, which arrived at Hong Kong July 25, will proceed north. Her station is reported to be Hankow. The German gunboat Wolf will remain at Hankow until required to winter at Tien Tsin. The Japanese consul at Shanghai reports

that cholera has broken out at Soo Chow. One case of cholera is reported in Yokohama. The Presbyterian churches of Victoria, Australia, are commencing missionary work in Corea, and the Rev. Mr. Mackay, of St. John's, Ballarat, will be sent to that coun-

try. Fusan will probably be fixed upon as

PLAYING AT WAR. France, Germany and Austria Displaying

Their Armies-Maneuvers at Gopfritz, LONDON, Sept. 3 .- In France, in Alsace-Lorraine, and in Austria immense bodies of troops were set in motion to-day, this being the date fixed for the long-contemplated, much-discussed grand army maneuvers of France, Germany and Austria. In view of the heated war talk caused by the echoes of Sedan day, the Dardanelles incident, and the Cronstadt understanding, to say nothing of the renewal of the Dreibund. these military movements are being watched with the most feverish attention by the military men and diplomates of Europe. Changes in military organization, improved equipments, smokeless powders and new rifles are having their first real campaign test, and much interest is centered upon the result. In England this showing of war material attracts deep attention, and detailed reports from the varions headquarters are being received by the War Office and by the public press. A dispatch from Vienna says: Emperor William, of Germany, accompanied by Chancellor Von Caprivi, arrived at Horn this morning and was met by Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, who was accompanied by the King of Saxony. The entire party, surrounded by military suites and escorts of cavalry, proceeded on horseback to the headquarters of the Austrian

army at Gopfritz, where the maneuvers are in progress. The country around Gopfritz was expressly selected for the military movements, owing to its suitability for furnishing a good test of the advantages or disadvantages of the new small-bore rifle and of the smokeless powder used in connection with it. The advocates of the smokeless powder claim that infantry or artillery concealed in wooded places can, using the new powder, pour a destructive fire upon an enemy without the latter being able to clearly make out the whereabouts of their opponents and thus prevent an effective return of the fire. The country about the Austrian headquarters is exceedingly hilly and thickly wooded, and plentifully intersected with rivers and brooks, thus giving little scope for cavalry operations, but, on the other hand, affording nnlimited cover for infantry, who, in the present instance, were supposed to be breatened by an invisible enemy, whose position was not revealed by the smoke of their artillery or ritle fire. In addition to the attention being given to the smokeless powder and new small-hore-rifle features of the maneuvers, considerable interest is manifested in the telephone and bicycle corps of the Austrian army, which, upon this occasion, participate for the first time upon so large a scale in the maneuvers. It s expected that millions of cartridges will be fired before these manenvers terminat. on Monday next. The conclusion of the Austrian maneuvers will be signalized on ionday by a grand review on the beights of Gopfritz, before the Emperor of Germany and the Emperor of Austria, of both forces engaged in these interesting opera-

Both Emperors are the picture of health. The German Emperor rode a quiet gray specially chosen for him. Seventy thou-